

General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 989

January Session, 2021



AN ACT CONCERNING ONLINE HARASSMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 53a-181c of the general statutes is repealed and the
- 2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
- 3 (a) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when such person
- 4 commits stalking in the second degree as provided in section 53a-181d,
- 5 as amended by this act, and (1) such person has previously been
- 6 convicted of a violation of section 53a-181d, as amended by this act, [or]
- 7 (2) such conduct violates a court order in effect at the time of the offense,
- 8 [or] (3) such person is twenty-two years of age or older and the other
- 9 person is under sixteen years of age, or (4) such person intentionally
- directs such conduct at the other person, in whole or in part, because of
- 11 the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual
- 12 <u>orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person</u>.
- 13 (b) Stalking in the first degree is a class D felony.
- Sec. 2. Section 53a-181d of the general statutes is repealed and the
- 15 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
- 16 (a) For the purposes of this section: [, "course of conduct"]

- (1) "Course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which a person directly, indirectly or through a third party, by any action, method, device or means, including, but not limited to, electronic or social media, [(1)] (A) follows, lies in wait for, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, harasses, communicates about or with or sends unwanted gifts to, a person, or [(2)] (B) interferes with a person's property; [, and "emotional distress"]
- 24 (2) "Emotional distress" means significant mental or psychological 25 suffering or distress that may or may not require medical or other 26 professional treatment or counseling;
- 27 (3) "Personally identifying information" means:
- 28 (A) Any information that can be used to distinguish or trace an 29 individual's identity, such as name, prior legal name, alias, mother's 30 maiden name, Social Security number, date or place of birth, address, 31 phone number or biometric data;
- 32 <u>(B) Any information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such</u> 33 <u>as medical, financial, education, consumer or employment information,</u> 34 data or records; or
- 35 (C) Any other sensitive private information that is linked or linkable 36 to a specific identifiable individual, such as gender identity, sexual 37 orientation or any sexually intimate visual depiction; and
- 38 (4) "Serious inconvenience" means that a person significantly 39 modifies the person's actions or routines in an attempt to avoid the actor or because of the actor's conduct. "Serious inconvenience" includes, but 40 41 is not limited to, changing a telephone number, changing an electronic 42 mail address, deleting or meaningfully changing or significantly 43 decreasing use of the Internet, moving from an established residence, 44 changing daily routines, changing routes to and from place of 45 employment, changing employment or employment schedule or losing 46 time from employment.

- 47 (b) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when:
- 48 (1) Such person knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at
 49 or concerning a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
 50 (A) fear for such specific person's physical safety or the physical safety
 51 of a third person; [or] (B) suffer emotional distress; [or] (C) fear damage
 52 or destruction to or tampering with such specific person's property; or
 53 (D) fear or injury to or the death of an animal owned by or in possession
 54 and control of such specific person;
- (2) Such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages 55 56 in a course of conduct directed at or concerning a specific person that 57 would cause a reasonable person to fear that such person's employment, 58 business or career is threatened, where (A) such conduct consists of the 59 actor telephoning to, appearing at or initiating communication or 60 contact [at] to such other person's place of employment or business, 61 including electronically, through video-teleconferencing or by digital 62 media, provided the actor was previously and clearly informed to cease 63 such conduct, and (B) such conduct does not consist of constitutionally protected activity; or 64
- (3) Such person, for no legitimate purpose and with intent to harass,
 terrorize or alarm, by means of electronic communication, including,
 but not limited to, electronic or social media, discloses a specific person's
 personally identifiable information without consent of the person,
 knowing, that under the circumstances, such disclosure would cause a
 reasonable person to:
- 71 (A) Fear for such person's physical safety or the physical safety of a third person;
- 73 (B) Fear damage or destruction to or tampering with the property 74 owned by or in possession or control of the person;
- 75 (C) Suffer emotional distress; or
- 76 <u>(D) Suffer serious inconvenience.</u>

- (c) For the purposes of this section, a violation may be deemed to have
 been committed either at the place where the communication originated
 or at the place where it was received.
- [(c)] (d) Stalking in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.
- Sec. 3. Section 53a-129e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
 - (a) A person is guilty of trafficking in personal identifying information when such person sells, gives or otherwise transfers personal identifying information, as defined in section 53a-129a or 53a-181d, as amended by this act, of another person to a third person knowing that such information has been obtained without the authorization of such other person and that such third person intends to use such information for an unlawful purpose, including, but not limited to, a violation of section 53a-181d, as amended by this act.
 - (b) Trafficking in personal identifying information is a class D felony.
 - Sec. 4. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2021) (a) Any person aggrieved by a violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of section 53a-181d of the general statutes, as amended by this act, may bring a civil action in the superior court for the judicial district where such person resides or the judicial district of Hartford against (1) the person or persons who committed such violation, or (2) any person who knowingly benefitted, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in activity that such person knew or should have known involved an act in violation of said subdivision, to recover damages and other appropriate relief, including reasonable attorney's fee. The court, on motion of a party, may issue a temporary or permanent injunction in such civil action to prevent the disclosure or continued disclosure of a party's personally identifying information, as defined in section 53a-181d of the general statutes, as amended by this act.
 - (b) An individual who is found liable under this section shall be jointly and severally liable with each other person, if any, who is found

- liable under this section for damages arising from the same violation.
- (c) No action shall be brought under this section but within three years from the date of the act complained of.
- Sec. 5. Section 53a-183 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):
- 113 (a) A person is guilty of harassment in the second degree when: (1) 114 By telephone [he, addresses another] or any electronic form of 115 communication, the person, with intent to harass, terrorize or alarm 116 another person, addresses such other person in or uses indecent or 117 obscene language; [or] (2) with intent to harass, [annov] terrorize or 118 alarm another person, [he] such person communicates with a person by 119 telegraph or mail, [by] electronically transmitting a facsimile through 120 connection with a telephone network, [by] electronic mail or text 121 message or any other electronically sent message, whether by digital 122 media account, messaging program or application, or otherwise by 123 computer, computer service or computer network, as defined in section 124 53a-250, or [by] any other form of [written] communication, in a manner likely to cause [annoyance] terror, intimidation or alarm; [or] (3) with 125 126 intent to harass, [annoy] terrorize or alarm another person, [he] such 127 person makes a telephone call or engages in any other form of 128 communication, whether or not a conversation ensues, in a manner 129 likely to cause annoyance or alarm; or (4) with intent to harass, terrorize 130 or alarm another person, and for no legitimate purpose, such person 131 communicates or shares a photograph, video or words or engages in any other form of communication to a digital, electronic, online or other 132 133 meeting space, in a manner likely to cause terror, intimidation or alarm.
 - (b) For the purposes of this section, such offense may be deemed to have been committed either at the place where the communication originated or at the place where it was received.
- 137 (c) The court may order any person convicted under this section to be 138 examined by one or more psychiatrists.

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(d) Harassment in the second degree is a class C misdemeanor.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2021	53a-181c
Sec. 2	October 1, 2021	53a-181d
Sec. 3	October 1, 2021	53a-129e
Sec. 4	October 1, 2021	New section
Sec. 5	October 1, 2021	53a-183

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

In Section 3, the new language at the end of subsection (b) was moved to the end of subsection (a) for clarity.

JUD Joint Favorable Subst.